

EX-104 (Rev. 12-22-65)

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1, 6)
DATE 04-22-2010

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Date: August 5, 1969

To: Director, FBI

(Bufile :)

Attention

~~156~~ Legal Attache, Ottawa

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
100-453736

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21C
20

Title MARLENE DAVIDSON DIXON, aka	Character IS - M Reference Chicago letter 3/20/69 captioned "Student Unrest - Simon Fraser University, Vancouver, British Columbia, IS - CANADA" "Marlene Davidson Dixon, aka Marlene Dickson, IS - M," Bufile 62-51342 Chicago file 100-47015
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Enclosed are the following communications received from

Remarks:

Classified by sq/kap/yp
Declassify on: OADR

7-16-82
6-16-80
CLASS. & EXT. BY SD-15K/DBT
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 8-5-89

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Dissemination - Please note paragraph four.

- ☐ May be made as received
- ☐ May be made as indicated by stamp on enclosure
- ☐ May not be made without further clearance with

Copy to Chicago
by routing slip for
☒ info ☒ action
date 8/15/69
by rjm/mh

Following offices would be interested in receiving copies of enclosures:

(C) Chicago

Status with this office:

- ☐ RUC
- ☒ Pending

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 9)
(1 - Chicago)

MLI:elw
(3)

59 SEP 3 1969
SEP 17 1969

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Do not write in space below	
100-453736-2	MCT-22
100-453736-4	REC-73
AUG 14 1969	

CLASS. & EXT. BY 6383 VLB/omf
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 11-28-80

June 18, 1969

Vancouver, B.C.

ON WOMAN'S LIBERATION

Marlene Dixon received her PhD from UCLA in Sociology, and taught at the University of Chicago as an assistant professor of Sociology and Human Development until this spring when she was fired as a "trouble maker". She will re-locate at McGill this fall because "I can't get a job in the U.S. I've been black-listed — student lovers are like nigger lovers." She is currently traveling to get material for a book on Women's Liberation as a Social Movement in the 1960's. She will be speaking at a public meeting of the Women's Caucus tonight at 8:00 p.m. at 138 E. Cordova.

Peak: Could you explain what happened at the University of Chicago?

Dixon: I held a joint appointment at Chicago in the Dept. of Sociology and the Committee on Human Development. When my contract came up for renewal Sociology voted for non-renewal, while Human Development voted unanimously for renewal. The administration supported the sociology position, despite the fact that most of my teaching was in Human Development, who also paid my salary.

Under these circumstances, the Human Development grad students began to ask why I was being fired. When administration refused to answer the students decided to occupy the administration building, and 1000 students took part in the occupation.

The issue of my appointment was a trigger for deep lying discontent among the student body. This discontent arose from:

1. Political suppression: there were three radical faculty in the whole social sciences divisions. They fired two, and forced the other to leave.
2. Discrimination against women: their absence in the faculty generally, and the firing of 'trouble-making' women.
3. Student power: students have no representation on anything — teaching, curriculum, discipline. Not even the American Association of University Professors guidelines were followed.
4. The politics of the university: the university was an extension of the ruling institutions. It was racist in its internal running, and in its relation to the surrounding black community — that is, they were urban-renewing it out of existence.

The upheaval, triggered by my firing, was not primarily about my job. All of these issues were involved.

Peak: Why is the women's liberation movement developing now?

Dixon: First, the women's liberation movement is an outgrowth of the radical movement, because the radical movement itself discriminates against and oppresses women, while at the same time being a movement for human liberation. This contradiction between the goals of the movement and the situation of women within the movement got to the women in the movement. They started looking at society, and at the situation of women in society.

They saw that women are treated as second-class citizens, that they suffer severe economic exploitation (earning about half of what men earn in the U.S.), that they are not free to choose productive lives, that they are forced into a life limited to the role of wife and mother, and that the whole weight of society forces them into the racist beliefs about women. The racism about women justifies their economic and social exploitation.

We live in a time when people are awakening to the meaning of oppression and of freedom, too. The women's liberation movement is part of that awakening.

I believe that ending the oppression of women is a necessary part of the revolutionary process.

Peak: What are the current issues facing women?

Dixon: Occupational and legal discrimination. It is insufficient to ask only "let us in" for the oppression of women is built into the social structure. There must be a social structural change if women are to be liberated. Changing the grossest forms of discrimination against women, through legislation etc., will not liberate women, although these changes are necessary to even give women the chance to struggle and to produce people who are capable of struggling.

Educational reform. Universities, high schools, — all levels of the educational system — perpetuate the racist beliefs about women. This must be stopped so women can be free to understand their own oppression and struggle against it.

Abortion. Women have the absolute right to control over their own bodies. At the lowest estimate, 100,000 women a year have abortions in Canada. In the U.S., 100,000 women a year die of illegal abortions. That is murder. Genocide against women. And it

tells you what people think of women.

The nature of the family and marriage must be changed. Women can't be regarded as subservient to men and they must be freed from the sole responsibility for child-raising and home maintenance. There is a destiny larger than being a servant. I mean women can't be considered to be the property of their husbands. One of the first things to be done is to establish day care centres paid for by the state.

Ultimately what is required is a transformation of western industrial society as we know it. The exploitation of women can't be ended until the exploitation of all people is ended.

People's Power!

Peak: What is the response to the Women's Liberation Movement in your experience?

Dixon: Women's liberation is an idea whose time has come. Groups are growing with great rapidity, both in the United States and Canada — and Germany. And things are beginning to happen in France and Japan.

However, men won't take the movement seriously — they are threatened, and after all they are oppressors and have a lot to lose. But that's OK, because women are taking it seriously. For example, the growth of women's liberation groups and women's caucuses, the growth of national organizations of women, and the development of women's caucuses in every major professional association.

COPIES DESTROYED

AUG 5 1971 343

100-453733-4
101-453736-2

8 8
GEORGIA STRAIGHT

Date: June 18-25, 1969

Vancouver, B.C.

Women's Caucus

Marlene Dixon was fired from the University of Chicago's Sociology department this spring partly because she is a woman. The students who sat in at Chicago lost their fight to have her rehired; as a result, she will be going to McGill this September.

Women's Caucus of Vancouver has invited her to speak at a public meeting on June 18th at 8:00 P.M. at 138 East Cordova (Fishermen's Hall). Among Marlene's activities in Chicago was helping found a women's liberation group there. Since then she has written on "Woman as a Caste" and traveled widely in the U.S. speaking on Women's Liberation.

Women's Caucus is an organization of women workers, students, and housewives who work together for equality and increased freedom for women. Monthly public meetings bring panels or speakers to discuss topics relevant to women's liberation in the U.S. and, in particular, on the family in North America. The other work of the organization is done by action committees, which work on specific projects or research, and by small discussion groups.

The aim of Women's Caucus is to get more and more people, especially women, to work together to change society so that in the end everyone, men and women, will have more real freedom.

For more information call Margaret Benston 291-3891 (days) or 298-1732 (evenings).

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AUG 5 1971 343

100-453733-4
~~100-453736-2~~

ENCLOSURE
3

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-453733)

DATE: 9/15/69

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-68196)(P)

SUBJECT: MARLENE DAVIDSON DIXON
SM - M

Re Chicago letter to Bureau 7/15/69.

For the information of San Francisco, subject, described as white, female, born 10/13/36 at Los Angeles, California, has been the subject of a security investigation by the Chicago Division. She was employed as an Assistant Professor at the University of Chicago from October 1966 through mid-1969. In January 1969 DIXON was advised by the University of Chicago that her contract would not be renewed, and this action resulted in prolonged demonstrations occurring at the University of Chicago sponsored by the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS).

Relet reflects that on 6/27/69 Former [redacted] advised that subject was then teaching at the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA).

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b7D

Relet further reflects that the Bureau has authorized investigation of subject through established sources only to determine the extent of her subversive activities and whether or not she advocates or exhibits a propensity for violence. Relet also reflects that, in view of DIXON's employment as a college instructor, no action should be taken which could result in possible embarrassment to the Bureau.

On 9/15/69 Detective [redacted] UCLA Police Department, advised that subject taught at UCLA during the summer session 1969 but has not been rehired for the fall term beginning in September 1969. [redacted] further advised that subject furnished an address of 2225 First Street, Berkeley, California.

b6
b7C

- (2) - Bureau (RM)
 - 2 - Chicago (100-47015) (RM)
 - 2 - San Francisco (RM)
 - 2 - Los Angeles
- RJR:CM
(8)

REC 25

100-453733-5

22 SEP 17 1969

EX 106

53 SEP 25 1969

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/3/80 BY SP4 KAP/4

INT. SEC.

LA 100-68196

LEADS:

SAN FRANCISCO

AT BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA: Will discreetly verify subject's residence at 2225 First Street and furnish results to Los Angeles and Chicago.

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA: Will conduct credit and criminal checks and contact logical informants for any additional information regarding subject's whereabouts and present employment.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

NOT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-453733)

DATE: 9/22/69

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-68196) (P)

SUBJECT: MARLENE DAVIDSON DIXON
SM - M

OO: CHICAGO

Re Los Angeles letter to Bureau dated 9/15/69.

Attached is a zerox copy of an article appearing on page 10 of the 8/29/69 issue of the "Los Angeles Free Press," controversial avant-garde newspaper published at Los Angeles, California, which article contains an interview of subject.

It should be noted that the author of the above article states that subject "was packing to go to Canada" at the time of the interview.

A copy of this article is being furnished San Francisco which is attempting to verify subject's residence at 2225 First Street, Berkeley, California as set forth in referenced communication.

Los Angeles is contacting logical informants for any additional information re subject's present whereabouts.

ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-16-80 BY SP-1051/DB/AL

10/3/83

REC-19

100-453733-60

18 SEP 25 1969

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - Chicago (100-47015) (RM)
- 1 - San Francisco (RM)
- 1 - Los Angeles

ST-110

RJR/rjr
(6)

(1) Copy to Legat, Ottawa
by routing slip for
☒ info ☐ action
date 9/30/69
by [signature]

INT. SEC.



3 OCT 1 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

female liberation Don't count chicks before they hatch

JOAN HOFFMAN

"I've been blacklisted and can't get a job in the United States," says Marlene Dixon, the assistant professor whose dismissal from the University of Chicago sparked a two-week student sit-in.

As the first woman appointed by Chicago's Sociology Department in over fifteen years, Marlene understood sexual discrimination in academic careers, but she didn't lose her job because she was a woman. Her contract was not renewed because she was a radical professor, concerned with developing a new relationship between student and teacher.

Although the sit-in failed to get her reinstated, it was important to the women's liberation movement, Marlene says. She had just finished teaching summer school at UCLA and was packing to go to Canada when I interviewed her.

Joan Hoffman: You're a national organizer of women's liberation groups. How did you get into this work and what do you do?
Marlene Dixon: I started organizing the Women's Caucus of the New University Conference, an organization of radical academics, with Naomi Weinstein. I also worked with student women, primarily Women's Radical Action Project at the University of Chicago, which was in effect the SDS women's caucus. Since leaving Chicago I've done organizing in speaking engagements. That is, I go to speak but I try to leave a women's group behind and a W.I.T.C.H. (Women's International Terrorist Conspiracy from Hell) group too.

Now that Chicago is not the national dispersing center for women's liberation materials and communications, I've been trying to organize a national center for women's liberation with a press to produce all our literature. If we put together the mailing list we know of, we have over ten thousand names. Women don't realize the potential.

JH: How did the women's liberation movement arise?

MD: The first statement on women's liberation was made by Ruby Doris, a founding member of SNCC. At the SNCC conference in October 1964 she presented "The Position of Women in SNCC." They laughed and it was Ruby Doris' paper that provoked Stokely Carmichael's famous statement: "The only position for women in SNCC is prone."

In the fall of 1965 Casey Hayden and Mary King, two white women who had been active for years in SNCC and ERAP, wrote an article on women for the journal STUDIES ON THE LEFT. Then Heather Dean, a Canadian woman and staff member for the Student Union for Peace Action, wrote an article on the analogy of the condition of women and Blacks in North America.

So you see that women's liberation started with the beginnings of the new left movement, but it was only a few voices in the wilderness.

In December 1965 at the SDS

conference the subject of women's role in the society and the movement was openly discussed for the first time but it was met with ferocious hostility and ridicule. However, after the SDS conference the issue was raised in numerous movement organizations.

Then the publication of the central paper, "Towards a Female Women's Liberation Movement," by Beverly Jones and Judith Brown (SSOC, Nashville 1968). That started it if anything written started it. That paper just laid it on the line. During the winter of 1968 the VOICE OF WOMEN'S LIBERATION was started in Chicago. It was a newsletter and distribution point and it was very important because it was the only national tie.

In the same year, on Halloween, W.I.T.C.H. hexed the stock exchange. And there was the demonstration against the Miss America Pageant in September.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

LOS ANGELES FREE PRESS
Los Angeles, Calif.
Pg. 10

Date: 8/29/69

Edition:

Author:

Editor: ART KUNKIN

Title:

Character: SM - M

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 6/6/80 BY SP-1 BSK/DB
10/3/85

ENCLOSURE

100-453733-6

On Thanksgiving 1968 two hundred women met in Chicago for the first national Women's Liberation Conference. Now there are women's liberation groups in every major city in the country and women's caucuses in every radical and professional group and there is the National Organization for Women (N.O.W.).

CHICAGO SIT-IN

The Chicago sit-in (Jan.-Feb. 1969) was very important. First of all, no doubt my being a woman helped. The women who were occupying the building with the men formed a caucus and for the first time in a major campus action organized a caucus within the occupying forces demanding that the women's issues be included. The demands were:

- 1) an end to discrimination against women in University employment
- 2) proportional representation of women among students and faculty, that is, 51 percent
- 3) support for a day care center for University employees and students

The women's demands for the sit-in were not being made public so they demanded a press conference and permitted only women reporters to attend. Women were dragged in off the society and recipe pages of newspapers. Male reporters got very uptight and tried to push their way in, but the women sit-inners wouldn't let them. It blew the minds of the female press corps! That's how women's liberation emerged as a national news story.

JH: How would you describe the position of white women in the U.S.?

MD: First it's necessary to distinguish between the social conditions that produce a mass movement and the people who first begin to articulate the discontents that the mass movement is about. That's why it's important to see that the National Organization for Women and Women's Liberation occur about the same time. It isn't that they created a movement but they articulated a movement.

JH: What about N.O.W.?

MD: N.O.W. reflects three things: First, the massive utilization of women in the work force, 27 million in 1967, who as working women confront the contradiction of job discrimination and salary discrimination.

Second, there is the "empty nest," that is, the lost generation of the 1950's whose children are grown and who find themselves with thirty years in which they can no longer simply look after their husbands and children and so become acutely aware not only of occupational discrimination but social discrimination in marriage.

Third, N.O.W. like the radical women, reflects a historical period of protest and rebellion where the contradictions of American society become unequivocally apparent.

JH: And what brought radical women into women's liberation?

MD: For radical women who are an integral part of the youth movement, which makes them from the privileged class if they are white, it was the contradiction of being on the front lines of a struggle for freedom and justice and being forced to be the niggers of the white movement. That is, they were second-class citizens when it came to decision-making and participation. For radical women the first politics of their movement was the

politics of the Black analogy.

JH: You mean radical women were becoming conscious of male supremacy and male chauvinism?

MD: Yes, there was a tendency of movement women to start out with "consciousness-raising groups." It was necessary because the whole society tries to tell them they are privileged, disguises their own oppression. So it was essential that they share their experience and discover that what they thought was a psychological problem was a political problem. They had to have time to alter their own consciousness.

What is significant in 1969 is the fact that the women of the movement have now discovered all the other women, that is, their mass base who are also awakening. Consciousness-raising was a necessary but only a transitional phase of the radical women's movement. And the radical women's movement maturity will be reached when it becomes a part of a common mass struggle to end women's oppression.

The real oppression is economic. The oppression is as real as the oppression of Black working people. The poor white women are caught in the same trap.

JH: So women are at the bottom of the wage scale?

MD: Instead of polemic, let me just read you some numbers. In 1967, twenty-seven million women worked, forming about 36

percent of all workers. 56 percent of all working women are married.

Most women work because they have to. For example, one-half of the nation's 47 million families have incomes under \$6,000 although the average family requires \$10,000 for an average standard of living. Married women contribute 35-40 percent of a family's total income at full-time work.

All women workers, from professionals to domestics, experience job discrimination. The vast majority of jobs that women hold are in the low paid category. This means, for example, that when a middle class woman goes to work she loses status, prestige and income. Many women don't work, not because they don't want to, but because it isn't worth it.

The largest proportion of employed women, 31 percent are confined to clerical work at an average salary of \$3,600, whereas men are paid \$5,250 a year for the same work. The same is true of operatives or factory workers who are 15 percent of working women. The average wage for women operatives is \$3,000. Average wage for men: \$5,000. Only 13 percent of women are professionals, making on the average \$4,300 as contrasted with men making \$6,800. 10 percent of women are in private household work, primarily Black and third world women, earning \$1,100 a year.

Women do not make up the power elite. Only 5 percent are managers or officials, kept in low order jobs, and they earn \$4,100 as contrasted with the average for men: \$7,200. In general, women are paid half as much for the same work and are refused promotions whether they work in the factory or office.

FUCKED UP

JH: Having seen the economic discrimination women face in the labor market, I suspect other social institutions are equally discriminatory. What about marriage?

MD: The institution of marriage is the primary means of the oppression of women. Work/time studies show, from the Soviet Union to the United States, that women work twice as many hours as do men. Because women's productive labor is essential to society but is not wage labor, it is not granted any intrinsic value.

Upon marriage a woman contracts to her husband a lifetime of labor in return for room and board.

For a working woman, it is a particularly ferocious burden since she is expected to do all household labor for free on top of her wage contribution to the family. Children are a woman's responsibility even when she is working. A woman who is the sole support of the family often has to pay a major portion of her salary for child care.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-22-2010

Memorandum

CONFIDENTIAL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-453733) DATE: 10/17/69

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-68196) (RUC)

SUBJECT: MARLENE DAVIDSON DIXON
SM - M

OO: CHICAGO

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) BY 6-24-80 OAD
DATE

Re Los Angeles letters to Bureau dated 9/15 & 22/69;
and New York airtel and LHM dated 10/3/69 and captioned
"Socialist Scholars Conference (SSC), Information Concerning,
IS, (00:NY)."

It should be noted that referenced LHM, copies of
which were furnished San Francisco and Chicago (Chicago file
100-44565), contains a program for the 5th Annual SSC held
9/5 - 7/69 at Hofstra University, Hempstead, New York, which
program lists MARLENE DIXON of McGill University (Montreal,
Canada) as a speaker under heading "Women and Socialism."

It will also be noted that referenced Los Angeles
letter of 9/22/69 reflects that subject previously expressed
her intention to go to Canada.

Informants at Los Angeles have furnished no additional
information re subject's present whereabouts.

It is recommended that Chicago Division set forth
lead for Legat, Ottawa to verify subject's presence at
McGill University.

A copy of this communication is being furnished
San Francisco Division which is attempting to verify subject's
residence at 2225 First Street, Berkeley, California as set
forth in referenced Los Angeles letter of 9/15/69.

In view of subject's apparent presence in Canada,
no further investigation is being conducted in this matter
at Los Angeles.

REC 8

ST. 109

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - Chicago (100-47015) (RM)
- 1 - San Francisco (RM)
- 1 - Los Angeles

CLASS. & EXT. BY 6-16-80
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 10-22-89

OCT 24 1969

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CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY FBI AUTOMATIC REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 7-16-82



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : *MW/* DIRECTOR, FBI (100-453733)

DATE: October 29, 1969

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-47015)-(P)

SUBJECT: MARLENE DAVIDSON DIXON
SM-M
(OO: CHICAGO)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) BY *WJ*
DATE *6-24-80*

ReBulet dated 5/26/69.

Enclosed for the Bureau are six (6) copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above.

The Bureau is requested to furnish one copy of the LHM to the Legat, Ottawa.

The source mentioned in the LHM is

b2
b7D

The LHM is classified confidential since it contains information from a source whose identification could adversely affect the security of the United States.

By referenced letter the Bureau granted authority to determine through established sources only the extent of subject's subversive activities, including whether or not she advocates or exhibits a propensity for violence.

Upon determining subject's current residence and employment, Chicago will submit recommendations for any additional action warranted.

Copy to *Legat, Ottawa*
by routing slip for
☐ info ☒ action
date *11/12/69*
by *dpw/mh*

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CLASS. & EXT. BY *SP-1 BJA/DEK*

DATE OF REVIEW *10-29-89*

2 - Bureau (Encl. 6) *1RA*
1 - Chicago
PLT/rmk
(3)

10/3/86 REC-63
Classified by *SP-1 BJA/DEK*
Declassify on: OADR
12/12/69
1-cc LHM to RAO,
ST + CIA.
dpw/mh

EX-102

7-16-82

100-453733-8



5010-108-02

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MARLENE DAVIDSON DIXON

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

LEAD

AT LEGAT, OTTAWA. Discreetly verify Marlene Dixon's employment at Mc Gill University and residence through established sources only. ~~C~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 2* -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois

October 29, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

100-47015

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MARLENE DAVIDSON DIXON

Reference is made to a previous memorandum in this matter dated March 20, 1969, at Chicago, Illinois.

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on October 15, 1969, that Marlene Dixon was now employed as a Sociology teacher at Mc Gill University, Montreal, Canada. *q*

DECLASSIFIED BY *spz top/p*
ON *12/3/85*

2/8/83
Classified by *spz dw/rpm*
Declassify on: OADR

6-16-80
CLASS. & EXT. BY *SP-1 BSK/DB/cal*
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW *10-29-89*

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) BY *RJD*
DATE *6-29-80*

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

ENCLOSURE

100-45373.3 8

UNITED STATES

MENT

Memorandum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO :

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-453733)

DATE: 11/20/69

FROM :

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-64390) (RUC)

SUBJECT:

MARLENE DAVIDSON DIXON

SM - M

OO: CHICAGO

DECLASSIFIED BY *Spz Top / y*
ON *10/2/85*

Re Los Angeles letter to Bureau 10/17/69.

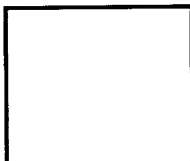
In attempting to verify Subject's residence at 2225 First Street, Berkeley, California, it has been determined that there is no such address in Berkeley, and that investigation in the adjacent cities of Oakland, El Cerrito, Kensington, Richmond and Emeryville, California, revealed no address as this.

A review of the records of the U.S. Post Office, Berkeley, Oakland, as of 11/7/69 revealed no information identifiable with the Subject. Review of the records of Pacific Telephone Company reveal no listing for the Subject as of 11/7/69.

It is noted that in re letter the enclosed article from the Los Angeles Free Press indicated Subject was anticipating traveling to Canada.

Review of the records of the Berkeley, Oakland, and San Francisco PDs as of 11/17/69 revealed no information identifiable with the Subject.

The following confidential sources who are familiar with some phases of CP and related activities were contacted on the dates indicated and could provide no information identifiable with the Subject:



11/11/69;

11/17/69;

11/18/69;

11/12/69

REC 25

7-16-82

100-455733-10

No additional investigation being conducted by the San Francisco Office at this time.

2 - Bureau (RM)

2 - Chicago (100-47015) (RM)

1 - Los Angeles (RM) (INFO)

1 - San Francisco

WAA/cp

(6)

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CLASS. & EXT. BY *SP-1 GSK/DAK/PT*

REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2

DATE OF REVIEW *11-20-89*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-453733)

DATE: 12/5/69

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-47915) (P)

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1, 6)
DATE 04-22-2010

SUBJECT: CHANGED
MARLENE VIRGINIA DIXON,
nee DAVIDSON
SM - M

CO: Chicago

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Classified by 10163/MLC/10/1/69
Declassify on: OADR
CONF 6/6/99

Title of this case formerly carried as MARLENE
DAVIDSON DIXON. It has been changed to reflect subject's
full name [redacted]

Re Chicago letter to Bureau, 10/29/69.

b1

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies and for
Los Angeles, one copy of an LHM dated and captioned as
above.

The source mentioned in the LHM is [redacted]

The LHM is classified Confidential since the
information furnished by [redacted] was so classified.

6-16-80
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 BSK/DEL/REC-51
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 12-3-99

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

ENCLOSURE

7-16-82

12 DEC 8 1969

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 6) (RM)
- 1 - Los Angeles (Info) (Enc. 1) (100-63196) (RM)
- 1 - Chicago

PLT:mr
(4)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) BY 600 6-24-80

1-cc LHM RAO, St + CIA
Copy to [redacted]
by routing slip for
[redacted] attention
[redacted] 12/12/69
[redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois

December 5, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-47015

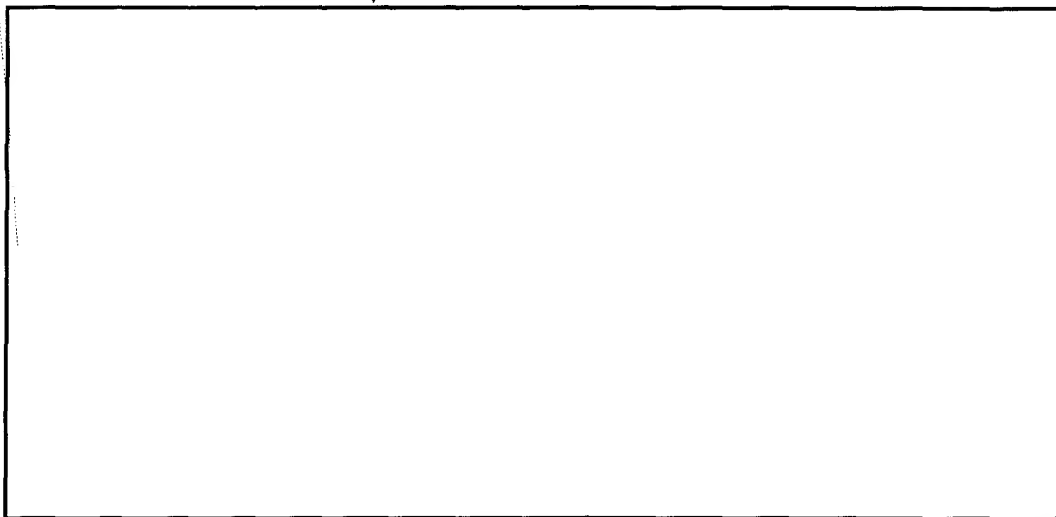
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1, 6-Derivative)
DATE 04-22-2010

(C)

MARLENE VIRGINIA DIXON
nee DAVIDSON

Reference is made to previous memoranda in
this matter dated March 20 and October 29, 1969, at
Chicago, Illinois, captioned Marlene Davidson Dixon.



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Classified by *SP8/63/SP6/14/ML*
Declassify on: *OADP 5230.99*

6-16-80
CLASS. & EXT. BY *SP5/08/ML*
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW *12-15-99*

CONFIDENTIAL
Group 1

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) BY *6-27-80*
DATE

This document contains neither recommendations
nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property
of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and
its contents are not to be distributed outside
your agency.

REVIEW COMMITTEE (RGC)
DATE: *7-16-82*
100-453733-11

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-453733)

DATE: 12/11/69

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-68196) (RUC)

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1, 6-Derivative)
DATE 04-22-2010

SUBJECT: MARLENE VIRGINIA DIXON, aka
SM - M

(C) OO: CHICAGO

Re Chicago letter and letterhead memorandum 12/5/69.

For the information of Chicago, a pretext telephone conversation on 12/10/69 by SA [redacted] with an unidentified female at the Department of Sociology, UCLA, disclosed that subject is now teaching at McGill University, Montreal, Canada, and that mail received for her at UCLA is being forwarded to that location.

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10/3/95
Classified by *sp-10/1/95*
Declassify on: OADR

6-16-80
CLASS. & EXT. BY *SP-1 CSK/DB/ab*
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW *12-11-99*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) BY *ld*

DATE *6-24-80*

EX-104

REC 25

100-453733-12

8 DEC 15 1969

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
 - 2 - Chicago (100-47015) (RM)
 - 1 - Los Angeles
- RJR:CM
(5)

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: *7-16-82*

UNCLASSIFIED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1, 6)
DATE 04-22-2010

Date: 1/20/70

To: Director, FBI

(Bufile : 100-453733)

Attention : _____

From: Legal Attache, Ottawa

(105-3406)

Title MARLENE DAVIDSON DIXON	Character SM-M
OO: CHICAGO	Reference Chicago letter - 10/29/69; Bureau 0-7 - 11/12/69.

Enclosed are the following communications received from _____

Remarks:

CLASS. & EXT. BY 383 VRT / 1/13
EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION
1-2.4.2
1-20-80
1-20-2000

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Declassify on: OADR

6-16-80
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REASON-FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 1-20-90

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Dissemination

(Note Para 4)

- ☐ May be made as received
☐ May be made as indicated by stamp on enclosure
☒ May not be made without further clearance with _____

Copy to _____
by routing slip for
☒ info ☐ action
date 1/23/70
by HOS/mk

Following offices would be interested in receiving copies of enclosures:

Chicago ((100-47015)

Status with this office:

☒ RUC
☐ Pending

3-Bureau (Encs.-6)
1 Chicago

RTN:jl
(3)

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REC-128

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100-453733-13

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APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (B) OF

EXP. PROC.

b1

MC GILL DAILY

MONTREAL, P.Q.

OCT 16 1969

Issue of

Dixon speaks on American youth

by Eric Silverton

Maileene Dixon, assistant professor of sociology, used her first public speech at McGill to explore the effects of the Vietnam War on the development of the American youth movement. "Students are becoming increasingly aware of the distribution of power in America as they attempt to bring about change in their environment," declared Professor Dixon, as she addressed students at Hillel yesterday. She went on to explain that the political power structures are unwilling to address themselves to the problems of the American society, and that violence and repression are a result of this. "It is very dangerous to participate in protests in the United States," she claimed. "You don't want to get known by the FBI, or to have your future put in jeopardy." In this way, she showed, repression leads students to become skeptical of American democracy, and the power structure behind American society becomes apparent. "The extent to which the universities are implicated in the war in Vietnam is seen in the presence of ROTC on campus, and the carrying on of research for chemical and biological warfare," she claimed. "When students attempt to change their environment, they find the channels for parliamentary change closed," she continued. "Because of the extraordinary threats to the young men, because of the draft, the students are willing to resort to extraparliamentary means." For this reason, she said, one can see that the actions of the youth movement are not instigated by outside revolutionary leaders. The student movement radicalizes increasingly, she summarized, because of the failure to bring about change, the encounter of repression, making students skeptical of democracy, and the broadening of the base of the youth movement because of the Vietnam war.

100-453733-13

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-453733)

FROM : *[Signature]* SAC, CHICAGO (100-47015) (C)

SUBJECT: MARLENE VIRGINIA DIXON, aka
Marlene Davidson Dixon
SM-M

DATE: 2/16/70

7-16-82 *[Signature]*
Classified by *[Signature]*
Declassify on: OADR

Re Chicago letter and LHM dated 12/5/69;
Chicago letter and LHM dated 3/20/69, captioned
"STUDENT UNREST-SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY, VANCOUVER,
BRITISH COLUMBIA, IS-CANADA; MARLENE DAVIDSON DIXON,
aka IS-17".

Enclosed for the Bureau are seven copies of an
LHM dated and captioned as above.

The sources utilized in the LHM are as follows:

First Source
Second Source

[Redacted]
University of California at
Los Angeles, Los Angeles
(deemed advisable)

Third Source
Fourth Source
Fifth Source
Sixth Source
Seventh Source
Eighth Source

[Redacted]

(Former)
CLASS. & EXT. BY *[Signature]*
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 2-16-80

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) BY *[Signature]*
DATE 6-20-80

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

The enclosed LHM has been classified "Confidential"
since it contains information from sources whose identification
could jeopardize the security of the United States.

The files of the Chicago Office do not contain
sufficient information to characterize the Free Speech Movement
mentioned in the enclosed LHM.

The Bureau is requested to furnish one copy of the
enclosed LHM to the Legat, Ottawa, so that the Legat may be
in possession of all pertinent information concerning the subject.

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 7) (ENCLOSURE)
- 1 - Chicago
- PLT/mkn

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100-453733-145
17 FEB 25 1970
CONFIDENTIAL
SINO SATELLITE



CG 100-47015

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

As the Bureau is aware, limited investigation was authorized in this case to determine through established sources the extent of subject's subversive activities and her propensity for violence, if any. Investigation has not indicated that the subject is a member of any basic revolutionary organization or that she has a propensity for violence.



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In view of the above, no further action is believed warranted in this matter. If information should be received that the subject has returned to the United States or is engaged in subversive activities directed against this country, the Bureau will be immediately advised. This letter is being placed in a closed status.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. CG 100-47015

Chicago, Illinois

FEB 20 1970

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC

DECLASSIFICATION

AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:

FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE

EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1, 6-Derivative)

DATE 04-22-2010

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

10/3/85
Classified by SP-1
Declassify on: OADR

MARLENE VIRGINIA DIXON, -NBE
DAVIDSON

Reference is made to previous memorandum in this matter dated December 5, 1969, at Chicago, Illinois, and memorandum captioned "Student Unrest-Simon Fraser University, Vancouver, British Columbia; Marlene Davidson Dixon, also known as Marlene Dixon, dated March 20, 1969, at Chicago, Illinois".

¶ On January 6, 1965, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that Marlene Dixon participated in a mass demonstration held December 18, 1964, on the campus of the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) and sponsored by the Free Speech Movement at UCLA to impress the University of California Board of Regents with "Student Interest in Board Decisions".

¶ On February 3, 1965, a second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available a list of individuals on the executive committee of the Free Speech Movement which contained the name of Marlene Dixon.

On March 26, 1965, Assistant United States Attorney (AUSA) [redacted] advised that Marlene Davidson Dixon, a white female born October 13, 1936, 5'7", 170 pounds, with black hair, was one of 69 persons arrested on March 10, 1965, for blocking the Spring Street entrance to the Federal Building at Los Angeles and charged with violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 7 and 13 (Crime on a Government Reservation). The file further disclosed that on April 12, 1965, AUSA [redacted] Los Angeles, advised that on April 9, 1965, process against Dixon was dismissed "in the interest of justice."

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

6-16-80
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 CSK/DB/12
REASON-FCIM IV, 1-2.4.2 2, 3
DATE OF REVIEW 2-20-00
Group 1
Excluded from automatic
Downgrading and
Declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ENCLOSURE

100-453733-14

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) BY [initials]
DATE 6-16-80

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-16-80 BY SP-1 CSK/DB/12

MARLENE VIRGINIA DIXON, NEE
DAVIDSON

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

¶ [On February 23, 1966, the first source mentioned above advised that] Marlene Dixon participated in a demonstration on February 8, 1966, which was sponsored by the Committee to End the War in Vietnam at the Los Angeles International Airport to protest the war in Vietnam.

¶ [On May 16, 1966, a third source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that] the Committee to End the War in Vietnam is an amalgamation of representatives from various peace oriented and/or civil rights groups and included representatives of the Southern California District Communist Party, the Los Angeles Local-Socialist Workers Party and the Women for Legislative Action. Its objectives are to protest United States involvement in Vietnam and to cause withdrawal of all American troops from that country.

Information concerning the Los Angeles Local-Socialist Workers Party (LAL-SWP) and Women for Legislative Action appear in the appendix attached hereto.

On May 20, 1969, [] a self-admitted member of the Communist Party (CP) and Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) from 1966 to 1969, advised that Marlene Dixon of the Sociology Department was one of the faculty members who at times gave guidance to the University of Chicago SDS Chapter.

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Information concerning SDS appears in the appendix attached hereto.

[On June 16, 1969, a fourth source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that] Marlene Dixon was in attendance at the convention of the New University Conference (NUC) held at the Iowa Memorial Union, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, from June 12-15, 1969. Source stated that Dixon was one of the leaders in a discussion of the Women's Liberation Movement.

¶ [The fourth source mentioned above advised that] the NUC is self-described as "a national organization of radicals who work in, around and in spite of institutions of higher learning. Formed in a time of imperialist war and domestic repression, the NUC is part of the struggle for the liberation of all peoples. It must, therefore,

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MARLENE VIRGINIA DIXON, NEE
DAVIDSON

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

oppose imperialism, racism, economic exploitation and male supremacy."

¶ [On June 16, 1969, a fifth source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that] during the NUC convention held June 12-15, 1969, at Iowa City, Iowa, Marlene Dixon was one of the individuals who were nominated to serve on the NUC National Committee but was not elected.

In July, 1969, a sixth source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Marlene Dixon was scheduled to participate in a panel discussion on the topic "women vs. fascism" during proceedings on July 18, 1969, at the First National Conference for a United Front Against Fascism to be held at Oakland, California, July 18-20, 1969. ¶

¶ [The sixth source mentioned above advised that] the First National Conference for a United Front Against Fascism was called by the Black Panther Party (BPP) to mobilize people in the United States against overt oppression.

Information concerning the BPP appears in the appendix attached hereto.

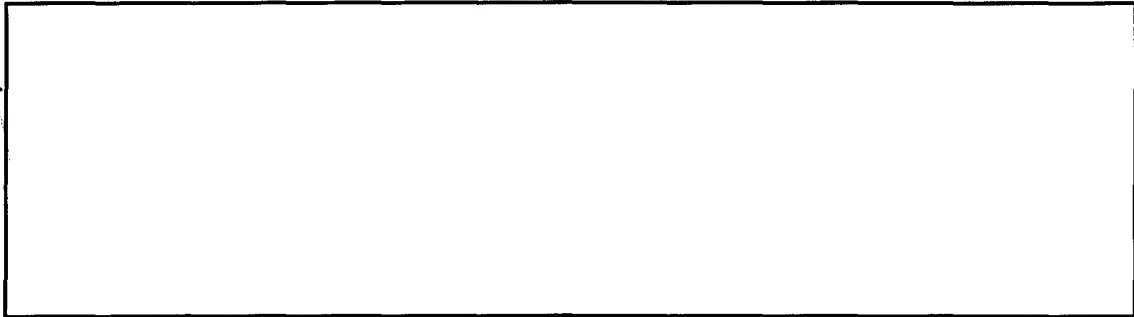
¶ [A seventh source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that] Marlene Dixon spoke on July 18, 1969, at the first session of the First National Conference for a United Front Against Fascism held at Oakland, California on July 18, 1969. Dixon said that the white middle class women were very much oppressed but for a long time did not know it. She mentioned white women trying to work as missionaries and said that this did not work but when they recognized their own oppression and worked as revolutionaries rather than missionaries this was when they became effective.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MARLENE VIRGINIA DIXON, NEE
DAVIDSON

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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On February 9, 1970, IC [redacted] reviewed the records of the Bureau of Records and Communications of the Chicago Police Department and located no additional pertinent information regarding Marlene Dixon.

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APPENDIX

LOS ANGELES LOCAL - SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (LAL-SWP)

On May 10, 1968, a confidential source advised that the LAL-SWP has been in existence since the 1930's and continues to exist. The source further advised that the LAL-SWP is a local branch of the National SWP with aims and purposes identical to those of the National SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

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APPENDIX

WOMEN FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION

A source advised on May 1, 1963, that the Women for Legislative Action was formed in 1952, claiming to be an independent organization dedicated to non-partisan participation in legislative and civic activities. Its position in favoring or opposing legislation usually parallels the position of the Communist Party and related groups. It also supports legislation to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Membership in the Women for Legislative Action does not, of itself, connote membership in or sympathy with the Communist Party.

Another source advised on May 8, 1968, that the Women for Legislative Action continues to be active in the Los Angeles area.

APPENDIX

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APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

A source has advised that the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as presently regarded, came into being at a founding convention held June, 1962, at Port Huron, Michigan. From an initial posture of "participatory democracy" the line of the national leadership has revealed a growing Marxist-Leninist adherence which currently calls for the building of a revolutionary youth movement. Concurrently, the program of SDS has evolved from civil rights struggles to an anti-Vietnam war stance to an advocacy of a militant anti-imperialist position. China, Vietnam and Cuba are regarded as the leaders of worldwide struggles against United States imperialism whereas the Soviet Union is held to be revisionist and also imperialist.

At the June, 1969, SDS National Convention, Progressive Labor Party (PLP) forces in the organization were expelled. As a result, the National Office (NO) group maintained its National Headquarters at 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, and the PLP faction set up headquarters in Cambridge, Massachusetts. This headquarters subsequently moved to Boston. Each group elected its own national officers, which include three national secretaries and a National Interim Committee of eight. Both the NO forces and the PLP forces claim to be the true SDS. Both groups also print their versions of "New Left Notes" which sets forth the line and the program of the particular faction. The NO version of "New Left Notes" was recently printed under the title "The Fire Next Time" to achieve a broader mass appeal.

Two major factions have developed internally within the NO group; namely, the Weatherman or Revolutionary Youth Movement (RYM) I faction, and the RYM II faction. Weatherman is action-oriented upholding Castro's position that the duty of revolutionaries is to make revolution. Weatherman is regarded by RYM II as an adventurist, elitist faction which denies the historical role of the working class as the base for revolution. RYM II maintains that revolution, although desired, is not possible under present conditions, hence

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APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

emphasizes organizing and raising the political consciousness of the working class upon whom they feel successful revolution depends. Although disclaiming control and domination by the Communist Party, USA, leaders in these two factions have in the past proclaimed themselves to be communists and to follow the precepts of a Marxist-Leninist philosophy, along pro-Chinese communist lines.

A second source has advised that the PLP faction which is more commonly known as the Worker Student Alliance is dominated and controlled by members of the PLP, who are required to identify themselves with the pro-Chinese Marxist-Leninist philosophy of the PLP. They advocate that an alliance between workers and students is vital to the bringing about of a revolution in the United States.

SDS regions and university and college chapters, although operating under the outlines of the SDS National Constitution, are autonomous in nature and free to carry out independent policy reflective of local conditions. Because of this autonomy internal struggles reflecting the major factional interests of SDS have occurred at the chapter level since the beginning of the 1969-70 school year.

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APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

The "New York Times" city edition, Tuesday, April 20, 1965, page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) which had been known as the Progressive Labor Movement.

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962, by MILTON ROSEN and MORTIMER SCHEER after they were expelled from the Communist Party of the United States for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line."

A source advised on June 3, 1968, that the PLP held its Second National Convention in New York City, May 31 to June 2, 1968, at which time the PLP reasserted its objective of the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism. This is to be accomplished through the Party's over-all revolutionary strategy of raising the consciousness of the people and helping to provide ideological leadership in the working class struggle for state power.

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The source also advised that at the Second National Convention [redacted] was unanimously re-elected National Chairman of the PLP and [redacted] and [redacted] were elected as the National Committee to lead the PLP until the next convention.

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor," a bimonthly magazine; "World Revolution," a quarterly periodical; and "Challenge-Desafio," a monthly newspaper.

The April, 1969, issue of "Challenge-Desafio" sets forth that "Challenge is dedicated to the peoples fight for a new way of life--where the working men and women control their own homes and factories; where they themselves make up the entire government on every level and control the schools, courts, police and all institutions which are now used to control them."

Source advised on May 8, 1969, that the PLP utilizes an address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn, New York, and also utilizes an office in Room 617, 1 Union Square West, New York, New York.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by BOBBY GEORGE SEALE, BPP Chairman, and HUEY P. NEWTON, BPP Minister of Defense. NEWTON is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, GEORGE MASON MURRAY, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, ".....we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-453733)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-47015) (C)

SUBJECT: MARLENE VIRGINIA DIXON, aka
SM - MISCELLANEOUS
(OO: CHICAGO)

DATE: 3/20/70

Re Omaha letter and LHM captioned "New University Conference (NUC); Women's Liberation Front (WLF) IS - M," dated 2/27/70, Bufile 62-112109.

Referenced communication contains information concerning the activities of DIXON who is employed at McGill University, Montreal, Canada. The Bureau is requested to furnish a copy of referenced communication to the Legat, Ottawa.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Chicago

PLT/cb
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE

10/3/85

BY

SP2-TAP/KP

REC 4 100-453733-15

10 APR 23 1970

INT. SEC.



5 APR 7 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 12/3/76

FROM : SAC, ALBANY (100-24343) (RUC)

SUBJECT: MARLENE DIXON, aka
Marlene Davidson,
Marlene Dillon
SM - C
OO: LA

Encl 1

Enclosed for the Bureau and Los Angeles are one copy each of report of ASAIC [redacted] Drug Enforcement Administration, Burlington, Vermont, dated 11/22/76.

The Bureau is requested to search its indices on subject and forward results of search to Los Angeles. Los Angeles will conduct required investigation.

- 2-Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM)
- 2-Los Angeles (Enc. 1) (RM)
- 1-Albany
- EFN:saj
- (5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6-16-80 BY SP-1 GSK/100 Ref

10/2/93

REC- 13

EX-105

W-35

100-453733-16

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Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan